/131/ The value of domestic animals according to customary law

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Names of livestock	Age	Names: Males	Names: Females	According to Karamulla, Perovsk uyezd	According to Umurbek Auliye-Ata uyezd		Other reports	According to the Kirgiz Kurpetai Doulatkulov, Auliye-Ata uyezd.	Notes
Camel, tyuya	1	bota		~10 rubles	1 baytal	10 rubles		1 tay	
	2	tayiak		15-20 rubles	1 bisti at, with a small amount of money added	15 rubles		1 yilky	
	3	kunanatan	konadzhin	25 rubles	1 bisti, 1 tay	20 rubles	Bii Sultan reports 40 rubles for Chimkent uyezd; Torgai reports that it was formerly 40 rubles. The books of the biis of the Perovsk uyezd have 40 rubles.	2 yilky	The time of mounting and castration is the 4th year, when they go up to 432 lbs. A mounting Bactrian camel is called bura, a dromedary - ulak.
	4	dunanatan	dunadzhin	30-35 rubles	1 bisti, 1 kunan	25 rubles		3 yilky	A four year old male is equivalent to a three year old female. (Auliye-Ata uyezd).
	5	bisti atan	bisti ingen	30-35 rubles	2 bisti	30 rubles		3 yilky 25-30 rubles, depending on the bazaar. Earlier it was more expensive.	A five year old male is equivalent to a four year old female. The value of a camel begins to decrease at the age of 13-14 years.
Saddle horse, at Herd horse, dzhylky	1	kulun, ak	zimye dzhabagy	4 rubles	1 koy, 1 serkesh	4 rubles		1 koy	
/134-135/	2	tay		8-10 rubles	2 koy, 1 kozy, or 2 koy, 1 serkesh	8 rubles		2 koy	
	3	kunan	kunadzhin baytal	16-18 rubles	3 koy	10 rubles		7 rubles	The time of mounting and castration is the 3rd year. The mounting male is aygir.
	4	dunan	dunadzhin-baytal	16-18 rubles	4 koy	13 rubles	Stallions and mares 20 rubles, according to the biis' books of the Perovsk uyezd	8 rubles	The Kirgiz in place of kunan and dunan also say bishti, and in place of bisti-ati, they say ati. A six year old animal is called yakeasti, a seven year old is called uhasi, etc.
	5	bisti at	bisti baytal	20 rubles	5 koy	15 rubles		9 rubles (now 12 rubles)	The price of a horse decreases from the age of 10-11 years.

4:Grodekov'-116a E-5 (ca 1885) 1889 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

Names of livestock	Age	Names		Value in money or in terms of other livestock					Notes
		Males	Females	According to Karamsila, Perovsk uyezd	According to Umurbek Auliye-Ata uyezd		Other reports	According to the Kirgiz Kurpesai Doulatkulov, Auliye-Ata uyezd.	
Cow, bull, silz, ukus	1	buzau, among the Kirgiz: muzak		3 rubles	1 buydak	2 rubles		2 rubles	
	2	tana, among the Kirgiz: tay turpak		5 rubles	1 koy, 1 serkesh	4 rubles		3 rubles	The time of mounting is in the second and third year. A mounting male is buka.
	3	kunanukus or nanpak	kunanilir	8 rubles	2 koy, 1 serkesh	8 rubles		4 rubles	
	4	dunanakus	dunanilir	12 rubles	4 koy	10 rubles		5 rubles	
	5	birti ukus (axi)	birtilir	20 rubles	5 koy	15 rubles	20 rubles, according to the biis' books of the Perovsk uyezd.	7 rubles (now 9 rubles)	The price decreases from the age of 8-9 years.
Sheep, koy	up to 3 months	kozy		1 ruble		1 1/2 rubles		1 ruble. If 1 ruble is borrowed during the summer, 1 kozy is given back in the autumn.	The time of mounting is 1 1/2 years. A male is koshkar.

4:Grodekov--116b E-5 (ca 1885) 1889 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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4:Grodekov--116c E-5 (ca 1885) 1889 RQ2 Kazak RQ2

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Name of livestock	Age	Names: Males	Names: Females	Value in money or in terms of other livestock: According to Karatmulla, Perovsk uyezd	According to Umurbek Auliye-Ata uyezd	Other reports	Notes
sheep, koy	From the 4th month, when shearing begins	tokty		2 rubles	2 ulak		
	From 8 months	buydak		2 1/2 - 3 rubles	2 1/2 - 3 rubles		
	2 years	isek	tusak	3 rubles	tusaks 1 buydak, 1 isek.		
	3	kunankoy	kunan saulyk	3 1/4 - 4 rubles 3 rubles	3 kozy	4 rubles	
	4	dunan koy	dunan saulyk	4 - 4 1/2 rubles 3 1/2 - 4 rubles	3 kozy	5 rubles	
	5	bisti koy	bisti saulyk	4 rubles 3 1/2 - 4 rubles	3-4 kozy	6 rubles	After 5 years the price decreases.
Goat, eshke,	1	ulak		60 kopeks	-	40 kopeks	1 ruble.
	2	shebish	tushe	1 ruble, 50 kopeks	-	1 ruble, 40 kopeks	
	3	kunan serke	kunanichke	2 rubles	-	2 rubles	
	4	dunan serke	dunanichke	2 1/2 - 3 rubles	-	3 rubles	
	5	bisti serke	bisti ichke	2 rubles	-	4 rubles	
Donkey, isak istek	1	gure		2rubles			The time of mounting is in the third year. The male is angi, the female is mashi.
	2	taylak		4 rubles			
	3	Kunanisek		5 rubles			
	4	dunanisek		6-7 rubles			After the age of 10, the price begins to decrease.

Footnote: The bills exact the payment of the prices indicated when the actual bazaar price of a missing horse is unknown, or when the obligations are stated in livestock, not in money. Variations are permitted from these average prices. A pregnant animal is considered more expensive.

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[286] grass (Lasiagrostis splendens), often beautifully woven with colored threads across it. This woven belt is also used in the
[283] yurt itself as a screen. When putting up the yurt, many different cords are used -- "arkan" /lassos/ -- among which the chief role is played by the "baskur," a woven woolen belt (up to two chetverts in width), which covers the upper circumference of the kerege, thereby giving stability and beauty to the yurt. The framework, which is completely made of the parts mentioned above, is covered with felt. Four rectangular pieces of felt are prepared -- "tuurlyk" -- which cover the kerege and lie on the lower part of the uka. Two trapezoidal parts, called "uzyuk," cover the "uka" up to the chengarak and cover the upper part of the tuurlyk. Six arkan, called "bau," are fastened to the uzyuk, by means of which it is drawn quite tight. Finally a rhomboid piece called "tyunduk" covers the chengarak. When this is opened, it takes the place of a window in the yurt and a chimney for the escape of smoke (the campfire is always laid under it). The door of the yurt faces northeast, in view of the predominance of southern and southwestern winds, and also is placed in the opposite "holy" direction (Mecca and Medina are
[289] [531] located to the southwest). The best (white) felt is used on the yurt. Among the rich it is embroidered with colored threads and
[286] even with silk and lace trimming. The baskur is woven in
[531] beautiful designs, while the yesyk is also woven of chiy matting. All the wooden parts are painted, most frequently in yellow, brown, and blue.

[322] [412] [287] [462] [435] Special artisans, who are called uyge, prepare the wooden parts, and they do everything by means of a small hatchet (chapagot) and a small gimlet (uske). The felt is prepared by the women (usually of the whole village). They also usually put up the yurt. A good yurt costs up to 150 rubles, an ordinary one 80-100 rubles (in the Akmolinsk oblast).

/207/ The yurt described is not the only type, however. Besides it there are others that are used in special cases. Of these we shall mention the kosh, the dzholum-uy and the ablaycha. All of these are simplified versions of the yurt

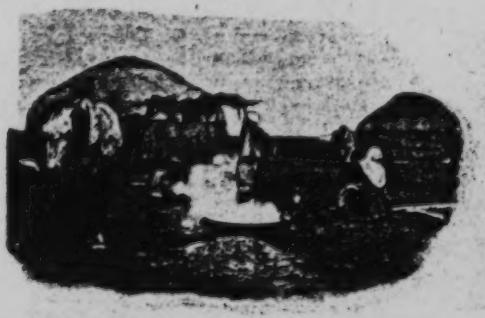
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/212 cont./ "kumiss pubs" /kumysnye kabachki/). In Akmolinsk, Uralsk, and other steppe towns populated in part by Kirghiz /Kazak/, there are several such kumiss vending places, where it is possible to obtain a large cup (3-4 times the size of a teacup) of good kumiss for 2-3 kopeks.

[758] The nourishing and stimulating qualities of kumiss are well-known /213/ also to the local Russian population, not to speak of the patients visiting the healing places (Borovoye, Shchuch'e, Bayan-Aul, Ul'binskoye, and others) and summer houses, who drink kumiss on the advice of their doctors. The Russian popu-
[439] lation of the surrounding towns drink a great quantity of it in
[435] summer, for example, in Omsk, where in this season incoming
[273] Kirghiz /Kazak/ open a trade in kumiss (30-50 kopeks per chetvert). The Kirghiz /Kazak/ make an intoxicating beverage called "araka" from kumiss (by distillation), but it does not yet
272 have a wide distribution. The Kirghiz /Kazak/ also like to
[273] drink tea with sugar, especially brick tea. They do not drink
262 vodka and wine. Russian baked bread is customary among the
439 Kirghiz /Kazak/ near towns.

231 It was said above that the main occupation of the Kirghiz
241 /Kazak/, being a nomadic people, is livestock raising, but in recent times agriculture has also begun to spread. Here we shall only discuss the domestic occupations of the Kirghiz /Kazak/.

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A Kirghiz /Kazak/ nomad village near Omsk. (From a photograph by Bebenin.)

251 between the beds and the door. If there is one bed, then the provisions are stored in the side opposite it, in which case the place where they are stored is walled off by a chiy matting to protect it from the dogs, but in spite of this they sometimes get behind the matting at night. Thus all the walls of the tent are shown to be piled up with the miserable household articles of the Kazakhs, but all the space around the
513 hearth is free. During the day the whole family gathers just in this spot, while at night the small children, little girls, workmen and
403/ guests spending the night make their
264 beds here. The space between the campfire and the pile of packages is the place where they dine, sitting in a circle around the dish which is placed before the head of the house. He has the place of honor, that is, just opposite the door, and right among the packages. He gives up this place only to a distinguished guest, an elder, a biy who is passing by for for dinner, etc. In this case the head of the house sits
513 beside these persons, on their right. If it happens that the honored guest is to spend the night, they put him in the place where they ate. If not, the girls sleep there, the boys spread out on the right and left of the fire, and the workmen by the door.

342 The cost of a good new yurt is from 30
[435] to 150 rubles, sometimes more. A small yurt is called 'dzhulameika' in Kazakh pronunciation, and 'yulameika' in Sart and Russian. The dzhulameika costs no more than 30 rubles. In addition the Kazakhs still use the kosh, the most simplified primitive kind of yurt. This is simply a felt which is placed over straight poles stuck into the ground and tied together